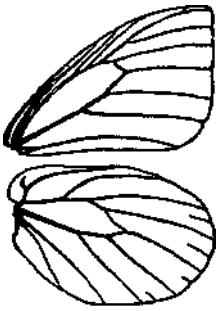
the primaries is straight, the outer margin of the secondaries more or less evenly rounded.

Egg.—The egg is spindle-shaped, with vertical raised ridges.

Caterpillar.—Elongate, the head hemispherical, very slightly, if at all, larger in diameter than the body. The caterpillars feed upon cruciferous plants.



Chrysalis.—Attached by the anal extremity, and held in place by a silk girdle; slightly concave on the ventral side; convex on the dorsal side, with a distinct or pointed hump-like projection on the thorax. At the point where the thoracic and abdominal segments unite in some species there is in addition a distinct keel-shaped eminence, and at the head the chrysalis is furnished with a short conical projection.

(1) Pieris monuste, Linnaeus, Plate XXXV, Fig. i, 3 ; Fig. 2, $ (The Great Southern White).

FIG. 141.—Neuration

Butterfly.—The upper side of the wings, depicted in the plate, requires no comment On the under side the black marginal markings of the primaries reappear as pale-brown markings. The hind wing is pale yellow or grayish-saffron, crossed by an ill-defined pale-brown transverse band of spots, and has the veins marked with pale brown, and interspersed between them pale-brown rays on the interspaces.

Early Stages.—What we know of these is derived principally from Abbot through Boisduval, and there is opportunity here for investigation.

- The species has a wide range through tropical America, and is not uncommon in the Gulf States.

(2) Pieris beckeri, Edwards, Plate XXXIV, Fig. 8, 4; Fig. 9, $ (Becker's White).

Butterfly.— This species, through the green markings of the under side of the hind wings, concentrated in broad blotches on the disk, recalls somewhat the species of the genus *Eucmo$,* and by these markings it may easily be discriminated from all other

allied species.

Early Stages.—These have been in part described by Edwards In the second volume of "The Butterflies of North America."